THE

UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, MARCH, 1883. NO. 5.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE REGISTER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1883.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twelve lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness,or Allen and Greenough); Latin Prose Composition, (Allen or Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Doderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Hellenica; Herodotus; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin), Algebra,(Davies' Bourdon), Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric,(Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; (Tacitus, (selections); Juvenal or Persius; Plato; Euripides; Boice's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Lysias; Exercises in writing Latn; Analytical Geometry, (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation, (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's English Past and Present,-

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Terence or Plautus; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer), Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately), Logic, (Jevons), Logic of Christian Evidences, (Wright).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Mental Science; (Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton); History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature. (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1882. Sept. 14.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 19—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1883. Jan. 4.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 27.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 27.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 12.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 26—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
July 1.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 3.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 4.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 13—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MARCH, 1883. NO. 5.

[From the German of Salis.]

THE GRAVE.

The grave is deep and silent,
And terrible its door;
It covers with a gloomy veil
A shady unknown shore.

The nightingale's sweet singing
Sounds not within its thrall;
And only on the mossy mound
The flowers of friendship fall.

The maiden mourns her lover,
And wrings her hands in vain;
The orphan's pleading from its depths
Comes nevermore again.

Though in no other region
The longed-for rest doth come,
Yet only through the portal dark
Can man approach his home.

The heart in this life wretched,
By many a woe oppressed,
Low in the dark and silent tomb
Obtains a peaceful rest.

—*Haverfordian.*

CONTACT WITH FACTS AND MEN.

THERE are two ways of acquiring almost any kind of knowledge that man has ever wrought out. These two methods, even if they have never been thought of, will be readily recognized when indicated, and will hardly require definition or explanation. They are by books; and by personal contact with men and the world and living activities.

There was a time in the history of the world, before the invention of printing and the indefatigable industry of scribes and copyists, when men were obliged to acquire their information and their education by getting out into the world among its busy scenes. Such was the case to a large extent when Greek learning reached its acme. The man of genius then not only gave to the world the result of his thought and his study, but by personal contact with his disciples imparted to them also, I fancy, his spirit of enthusiasm.

In these latter days many of the world's wise men do not instruct at all in the ordinary sense of the word; and those who do occupy chairs in educational institutions, reach by far the greater number through what books they may have written. Now the writing of books is not to be criticised. On the contrary, it is the bequest of our intellectual wealth to all posterity—the one great means of ameliorating the condition of the world at large. But while it is necessary to get much from books, and partly because of this fact, there seems to be a tendency on the part of some to abandon altogether the more practical methods of learning and culture for those which are artificial. Such as yield themselves up to this tendency are very patly termed book-worms; and our language has in it no adjectives too strong to characterize this appellation. Yet, we are glad to believe this class of men are vastly in the minority. Practical men are all around us, on every hand, rendering efficient service in all departments of activity.

To a greater or less extent, and in relation to various lines of thought, doubtless everybody has felt the almost inspiring influence of this knowledge by experience. The most graphic descriptions of Hudson River scenery, of a piece of architecture like St. Patrick's cathedral, or of the wonders of our national park—what is their effect? Compared with the actual sight they are tame even to dullness. The student of physics may read accurate descriptions of Holtz's machine or of the beautiful play of colors in the Geissler tube, without animation; but seen in operation such apparatus is full of interest and leads to study. The action of chemicals is novel

and strange indeed. Like many another novel fact, however, it is passed by and forgotten. But let the student be startled by the report of the hydrogen gun, or let him see some element pass through each of the three physical conditions, and chemistry for him, if he will let it, becomes a live science.

We cannot come into this intimate contact with past events, but in reference to such the nearer approach we can make, the greater will be the interest always. The philosophical criticisms of Kant may be of some interest. But let the reader acquaint himself with the life and habits of the author, let him think that only a century ago his greatest works appeared—in short, let him become as familiar with Kant, the man, as it is possible for one of another century to become, and he will have enthusiasm to pour over his system till it is understood.

Moreover, so essential is this kind of knowledge that I doubt if there can be any really true and exact knowledge without it. The mind, working on a given subject without any modifications coming in from the external world, has an innate tendency to idealize, to transcend the truth. This is proven by experience. We hear of the wonderful power and ability of a man in some special sphere—hear of his ability only, and of none of his imperfections. Then, on seeing and knowing him, the less brilliant sides of his character become apparent, and we are disappointed. This is why men are so often disappointed on hearing a public speaker or on visiting a place they have always heard praised. The mind has formed for itself ideas which are fanciful, erroneous, misleading.

The explanation of the value of knowledge by experience is, I believe, plain and simple. In the first place it is the surest way of making everything seem real, and of developing an interest and enthusiasm which shall carry the man along irresistibly to the accomplishment of some worthy end. Furthermore, it gives one a feeling of self-confidence and of importance in the world which is perfectly consistent with usefulness and with modesty too. And this can seldom, if ever, be obtained from books alone. Generally it must either be in the man or be developed in him by contact with other men and with the world.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

THE TRAVELER through Illinois in 1840 would have found in the town of Nauvoo, a small band of people under the leadership of one Joseph Smith, who called themselves Mormons. Their religion peculiar and utterly at variance with all the recognized creeds and dogmas of the place and of the country, they termed Mormonism.

Here it was that the first rootlet of one of our great national evils—polygamy—found nourishment. Here the first Mormon temple was erected and the fanatics, (for what else can we call them,) expected to make it the seat of their future empire. In 1842 the other inhabitants drove them from the place and greatly disturbed they started for the valley of the Salt Lake. There they established themselves and there they are to-day; some of the most dangerous and insidious enemies with which the country has to deal.

Explanation or discussion of their doctrine is not pertinent at this time and I pass it by, to consider first: What is involved in the question before us. That it is a national evil, few, except the adherents of the religion, will be disposed to deny. Steadily gaining ground from the time when they first became established in Utah, they now practically control the Territory and, unless checked, will soon control Nevada, Montana and Wyoming. Last year there were 200.000 Mormons in the United States and their numbers are steadily increasing. To-day the government of Utah is practically in the hands of the Mormons and Mormons are recognized in the halls of the United States Congress. Is it then a question of no moment?

The question of their expulsion, however, is one full of difficulties. The uprooting of the system means an entire revolution to these 200,000 people. It will throw 70,000 children upon the world as wanderers and the mothers and daughters as outcasts. We know only too well what this means in our *Christian* civilization. It means that the doors of nearly every home in the land will be shut in their faces and they will be compelled to starve, or to barter their virtue for the necessities of life. Do you say they have already lost their virtue? Stop! If you do, you attack the goodness of the Creator, who gave them their souls which, blinded by religious zeal and duped by the cunning of men, led them to believe their conduct right. Hold the principals responsible, but spare their victims.

In view of this fact alone, can we blame the government for hesitating to inflict this misery? Can we blame some for feeling that perhaps it would be a dispensation of Providence, if a fate similar to Sodom of old were to overtake them. However the evil must be met and not only met, but *crushed* by law. Nothing short of the entire extermination of the practice, by military force if necessary, will suffice. You may depend upon it that the adherents of the system will fight to the bitter end.

Now it will not do to thrust these people upon the charity of the world, and the great problem is, how shall the necessity be avoided?

Some propose to make them the wards of the United States; to give them schools and reservations and form them all into colonies. However this seems to me to be only a partial solution of the problem. If this is done it will be years, if ever, before there can be any new domestic relations established. In the meanwhile how is it possible for the government to preserve the morality of this community. I fail to see any means by which it can be done. Bereft of social advantages, inexperienced and imbued with the theories of a life-time, it is folly to suppose that military law can prevent such evils gaining ground. Theoretically it may be all right, but practically it is questionable.

What seems to me to be better is this: Let the government by military force confiscate the entire possessions of these fanatics. Then appoint a commission of good and capable men to manage this territory and *compel* every head of a family to accept a reservation and on this reservation to establish a home. Let them be re-married according to law and let the children of this woman be legitimized. Then as far as possible, compel marriage and settlement of the younger members of the community, who are of a marriageable age and legally qualified. In many cases this would not be difficult. Reason teaches that the young man who can have his choice of the young women of his acquaintance and be furnished a home at the expense of the government would be very foolish to refuse. Of thsoe remaining form colonies; separate them if necessary, but establish them. Give them all schools and churches on their reservation and *force* them to become law-abiding citizens.

You say this is a harsh measure and in violation of constitutional law. So it may be, but is it not the more humane?

Some alternative must be adopted and that soon. Polygamy cannot much longer exist in the United States or there will be a crisis such as has not occurred since slavery and freedom clashed. Congress may daily with the issue, but it is playing with coals of fire which, unless removed, will produce a conflagration which will move this country as nothing else has done in twenty years.

We are all inventors, each sailing out on a voyage of discovery, guided each by a private chart, of which there is no duplicate. The world is all gates, all opportunities, strings of tension waiting to be struck.—*Emerson.*

The commandments were given that men might live according to them; not merely that they might be acquainted with them.—*Sweedenborg.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., MARCH, 1883.

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Editorial.

THERE ARE certain men in every class, and probably in every college, who are always watching for an opportunity to gain a point with the professors with a view of receiving a higher mark than their classmates who, despising their methods, depend on their bona fide work to gain for them a "standing" and "mark." These men are generally well-known. In fact, there are peculiarities which stamp them as plainly as any of the characteristics which distinguish the different orders in zoology. In college parlance they are known as "suckers." Why this euphonious appellation has been applied to this class of men, is obvicus to those who are acquainted with their method of proceedure. They figuratively suck their marks out of the Professor by taking especial pains to appear much interested in all the points of the lesson in which the Professor has evinced a decided preference. They bore him with questions. Fawningly assent to everything he says. They have not the manhood to express a contrary opinion of an honest conviction. They would say "yes sir; certainly" if the Professor should tell them that they had on a white coat when they knew it was black, if by so doing they could be reasonably certain of being marked 11. Generally also, but not always, they are "goodie boys" who never do anything wrong (provided Prof. is around.) They are also proverbially selfish. They will look with cynical composure upon a fellow-student who asks even a trifling favor of them in recitation or examination, trusting that they may in some manner profit by his mistake. In some instances they even go so far as to take especial pains to call the attention of the Professor to their knowledge of the matter.

The majority of Professors, although treating them civilly and politely, look upon this species with contempt. Occasionally, however, a Professor, having a high sense of honor and confidence in the students as possessing a like honesty, will be deluded for a while into believing them sincere, but we fail to see how the impression can long remain favorable. If any class of persons ought to be ostracized it is this, but unfortunately they are generally the last ones to profit by such a lesson.

COLLEGE STUDENTS when they graduate take leave of their instructors without having come to know them in any other than their official position. In this a mistake is made which may be safely said to be the cause of much of the antagonism, real or fancied, between teacher and student.

That there should be closer friendships between them is much to be desired and the solution of the problem lies in the cultivation of a better understanding of each other as men and citizens. They will know one another better after a few hours spent in each other's society, where all thoughts of the classroom are for the time being thrown aside, than in dozens of recitations and if this be continued through the course, a close friendship generally results.

NEARLY EVERY student pursues his studies under the disadvantage of bad habits in reading. The cause of these bad habits is that he has read too many books—books of the wrong sort. Not all boys read dime novels, but if left to themselves with a good library to choose from, soon get into the habit of reading light fiction simply for the amusement it affords. Reading for the story merely is like pouring water into a dry well or a leaky cistern. One may pour vast quantities, but there will be no store to draw from when it is needed. The waste of time is not the greatest evil which results from reading in the manner mentioned, but one is likely to lose the power of remembering what he reads, and he does not acquire the art of reading to any purpose. It is so easy to read a mere story where no thought is required and nothing requires retention in the memory, in order for us to understand the author, that the intellect becomes weakened by disuse in the same manner as the muscles do.

The trouble begins with parents and instructors. Parents feel proud of a child if he evinces an early liking for books, but instead of guiding him and placing the right kind of reading in his way, they leave him to his own devices, and habits of reading are formed which are harmful to him in his after life instead of being beneficial. Most college students have realized this when trying to read up for an oration or composition. They are at a loss to know what to read and how to read it when they have procured the required material, and this is because there is no system, no method in their reading. But since we are too old to go back to our childhood's reading and correct that, we should strive to throw off old habits and acquire new and correct ones. As a help for doing this it would seem preferable that the study of English Literature should come earlier in the course, say in Freshman or Sophomore years, and when Junior and Senior the student could devote his spare time to reading with a better purpose. He could perhaps have better classified ideas, and when making a statement be able to cite some instance to prove it; be able to quote some prominent author's ideas upon the subject in hand. Few students here read much in connection with any text-book they may be using. For instance, while studying logic they read Dickens or Cooper, instead of John Stuart Mill, or some other logician. Thus it is manifestly important that one should strive not only to read carefully and remember what he reads, but he should also endeavor to acquire the habit of reading systematically.

THE IDEA seems to be gaining ground among the newspapers that Middlebury College will graduate but few more classes. We have heretofore said nothing on this subject, expecting that the evident exaggeration contained in the recent items which have been set afloat in regard to the College would soon stop them. It seems necessary, however, to protest against this report being accepted as reliable. We admit that our classes are small, but we are far from admitting that the present senior class, or any class now in College, will be the last to graduate. The *truth* of the whole matter is that, save in this one particular, the College is in a more prosperous condition than for some time. The President's report to the Trustees shows a very gratifying state of affairs, and if any one is inclined to believe these damaging rumors which have been set on foot, we advise them to send for a copy of this report.

It is the old story of the kick to the man who is down, but there are many friends of Middlebury College who are working hard for it, and with us are confident that the Institution, which has for so long been a power in the state and the land, will soon be restored to her former position; prosperous and with large classes. We cannot hope that everything will be accomplished at once, but that it will be eventually, depends only on the hearty support of the government by the Alumni and friends of the College.

Note and Comment.

We are surprised to learn that an article in this column, clipped and credited, referring to the slighting actions of the faculty toward the students should have been taken as referring to our own faculty. We made no comment on the article, inserting it simply as an expression of opinion from another college. We are glad to state that quite the reverse is true at Middlebury when professor and student meet.

The Juniors complain of the length of their recent semi-annual examination in German. Those who wrote most rapidly got through in about three hours and a quarter; some of the more moderate in four hours; and, if we have not been misinformed, some of the *slow* ones are not through yet.—*Tuftonian.*

This is outrageous. Two hours is as much as any man can profitably use. As a Professor remarked the other day, what a man cannot tell in two hours is not worth knowing, as a basis on which to mark his paper.

The way a student conducts himself at college is a pretty sure index of the success he will attain in the world. The habits we form are all important. "Man is a bundle of habits," it has been said, and day by day, as we are doing the hum-drum routine work of college life, we are adding elements which shall appear in grateful or reproachful prominence in the men and women we are to be in the world.—*Northwestern.*

"There are some rumors afloat that some of the seniors intend to take honors in philosophy. If such a feat should be accomplished it would be unprecedented in the history of the University."—*Press, Madison, Wis.*

The *Madisonensis* makes a frantic appeal for alumni who are not preachers—anything under the heavens but such—to hold up their hand, and desires "most earnestly to be able to inform the world at large that Madison University is not a theological seminary."

MISSED HIS DIP.

A PROFESSOR, on seeing one of his pupils after an absence from recitation, remarked to him: "Mr. Blank, you missed your dip yesterday." The student, after puzzling a moment, replied, "I don't understand you, sir." "Well," said the professor, "I will explain. You have no doubt seen the process of making candles, how the workman takes a piece of wool, and, after twisting it up in a string, dips it into boiling tallow, after which he hangs it up to dry. The next day he dips the wick again, and on subsequent days he goes through the same operation, until finally it becomes large enough with each day's accumulation, and the candle is made. Now it is just the same with you. Yesterday your class was dipped, and each member necessarily received some little coating, no matter how little; some must have stuck on; but you, being absent, missed your dip, and you will perceive that while you are all hanging up together to day, you are a little thinner than the rest." Now let us, students here at college, who are only too glad to shirk our work, bear this little lesson in mind, not only in regard to our intellectual pursuits, but also in regard to our physical. Let us therefore go in with the rest, and take our dip, with the hope of some time making a decent-sized candle, and be able to throw a little light ourselves.—*Haverfordian.*

THE NEW BOARDING HALL.

AS THIS addition to the college is now an assured fact, we present the following extract relating to it from the President's annual report to the Trustees:

"Without minutely drawing out the plan, it will have the following features:

1. It is designed to offer to boarders a gentleman's table with those observances or, if you please, the etiquette, usually regarded at the tables of educated Christian gentlemen. Unless early trained to these observances, a youth may sometimes find himself in awkward positions. We

are confident from our own experience that a Boarding Hall may be so conducted that the refining influences of the table shall not be lost.

2. The building, furniture and running expenses for service, fuel, lights, etc., will be furnished by the college.

3. The students will pay only for the raw material of food. Although it is in some respects a boarding-one's-self plan the boarders will have nothing to attend to but some light service of their table.

4. The estimated expenses to them will not be more than $1.75 per week, or seventy dollars for forty weeks' board.

5. Special attention will be paid to the physical health and development of the boarders.

6. In addition to the gymnasium, which is common to all, the boarders will have in the basement of their hall a bowling alley for a pleasant and useful addition to their muscular training."

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

Pres. Hamlin attended the mass meeting held at Cooper Institute, N. Y. City, February 1st, in the interest of *Protection to American Industry*. The association is one that means aggressive efforts for the protection of our home industries, and it is sparing no pains to make its influence felt throughout the nation. It has the sanction and active co-operation of such men as A. B. Cornell, A. A. Low, Whitelaw Reid, U. S. Grant, Hamilton Fish and a host of other experienced, sound-principled, energetic men. This late meeting was one full of interest. It was addressed by Peter Cooper, the late Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. M. Everts, and Dexter A. Hawkins as well as Dr. Hamlin.

The Vermont Sheep Breeders' Association has recently had published also a paper of Dr. Hamlin's which is a forcible argument for a limited protection.

'35. Edward F. Hodges, who died in this city on the 28th ult., was born at Clarendon, Vt., on January 3, 1816. He was graduated at Middlebury College in the class of 1835, and was called to the Rutland County Bar in 1838. After the successful practice of his profession for four years in Rutland he went abroad and traveled in Europe for two years. He was married to Annie Francis Hammatt at Bangor, Me., and resumed practice at Rutland in 1844. Two years later he removed to Boston, where, with the exception of two years' practice in New York city and a year of travel abroad, he continued to be active in his profession until a few weeks before his death. Practicing principally in the Federal Courts, he frequently conducted causes before the Supreme Bench at Washington. His summer residence was on his farm in Lincoln, where he took an active interest in town affairs. His dignified presence and gentle and courteous manners will be pleasantly remembered by all who saw him.—*Boston Journal.*

'38. The report of the *Official Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Fond Du Lac County (Wisconsin) for* 1882, which is before us, indicates that Dr. Storrs Hall is a member of that board as supervisor of Rosendale township. He was made a member of committees on County Buildings and on Illegal Taxes and Tax Certificates.

'46. Hon. J. W. Stewart spoke recently at Pittsford on Chinese civilization. He is manifestly a friend of tho Chinese so far as to be willing to have them come to our country to take up homes.—*Correspondent.*

'52. John Howe was moderator of the March meeting in the town of Castleton, and was also elected town clerk.

'57. Rev. A. A. Kendrick is President of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.

'61. Ezra J. Warner, of Chicago, is one of the directors of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, England.

'62. D. K. Simonds was chosen clerk for the town of Manchester at the last town meeting.

'62. Col. L. E. Knapp was elected clerk of this town at the last town meeting; Prof. Ezra Brainerd, '64, superintendent of schools; T. M. Chapman, '66, auditor; J. M. Slade, '67, chairman of the board of auditors, and C. M. Wilds, '75, town agent.

'71. The second lecture of the students' course will be given at Hammond hall, Wednesday evening, March 21st, by Hon. Walter E. Howard of Fair Haven. Subject, "John Brown."—*Vt. Tribune* (Ludlow.)

'72. R. M. Bailey is in the employ of Rand, Avery & Co., Federal Street, Boston.

'73. Your correspondent is sorry to learn that the Rev. C. N. Brainerd, formerly pastor of the Wallingford Congregational church, is afflicted with cancer in the throat. Mr. Brainerd, whose health has been poor for some time past, recently contemplated going upon a farm in Dakota, but since he has learned his true condition he has given up the idea.—*Rutland Herald.* Mr. Brainerd recently suffered a painful surgical operation in New York city, a portion of the left clavicle being removed.

'76. Rev. E. C. Evans, of Norwood, N. Y., is invited to preach at Auburn, Me., with a view of possible settlement. Mr. Evans has also received a call to preach in Brainerd, Minn.—*Congregationalist.*

'76. C. G. Farwell has been principal of Black River Academy at Ludlow nearly seven years. Rarely in the history of the academy, and never since Mr. Farwell became its principal, has the total attendance been so large as now. Moreover, the graduating class is larger than any that has ever gone forth from the school. These facts speak well for the ability and energy of the principal.

'80. H. R. Dorr, of the Springfield *Republican*, contemplates a voyage to the Bermudas the latter part of this month for his health. He is now at his home in Rutland on a vacation.

'80. P. M. Meldon was a strong advocate of the measure that Rutland recently voted almost unanimously, viz., the building of a Soldier's Memorial Hall and Public Library.

'81. H. B. Boice is about to go to California to teach.

'81. M. A. Brooks recently visited Barton and June at Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary.

'81. E. M. Parker spent a few days at home not long since, having come back after the Holiday vacation to bring his chum, who was somewhat out of health.

'81. J. Clarence Harvey is ill in New York City.

'82. Edwin Oliver, formerly of '82, is business manager of the *Wheel*, New York.

'82. Walker visited Pollard, (also of '82) at Washington, D. C. a few days since.

'82. I. C. Hill, formerly of the class of '82, has just made a short visit in town. He is attending a course of medical lectures at Burlington.

'84. Chas. Prindle and E. F. Preston both formerly of '84, are attending a course of medical lectures at Burlington.

'85. H. J. Austin formerly of class of '85 is now in the employ of the marble company at Sutherland Falls.

It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Webber will probably decide to withdraw his resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian church. The committee appointed by the congregation have held two interviews with the pastor, and have urged with effect the undisputed fact that the congregation is an unbroken unit in desiring him to remain. Saturday a bevy of the Sunday school children of the church made an impromptu call on Dr. Webber at the parsonage, and added their childish entreaties to the general request that the pastor should remain. "Well, what would happen to you if I went away!" inquired the doctor. "Oh!" answered the little spokesman, "we would all become heathen then." This compliment to the restraining grace of the pastor almost upset his gravity, although he was deeply touched by the pathetic appeal of his little visitors.—*Troy Times.* Later. Dr. Webber has withdrawn his resignation.

Town and Campus.

Junior Ex. the 27th.

Dana '86 is recovering from his illness.

Was it a Wiggins storm or a Vennor storm?

The Junior Ex. is to be strictly invitational, as it was last year.

The spring term of the graded school commenced last Monday.

The Doctor says that he is afraid, if he doesn't stop coughing soon, he will become a coffin.

Pres. Hamlin lectured in Bristol Wednesday evening upon the "Philosophy of Drunkenness."

John Stewart is home from the West. His poorness of health has forced him to take a vacation.

The Juniors have issued their invitations to the hop. Howard Opera House orchestra for music.

The Seniors have appeared for the last time upon the college stage. Is it with sorrow or joy that we hear this?

The assistant postmaster is remarkably absent minded at present. Why is this thus?

It is said that Bedell's sickness and poor health will permanently interfere with the rest of his course.

Prof. Austin has been too sick to attend his classes this week. Prof. Ingalls of South Paris, Me., took the freshmen in mathematics on Tuesday afternoon.

It is reported that a Universalist church is soon to be erected. Evidently it is thought that the increasing business of the town demands more, speedier and surer means of salvation.

A Freshman is experimenting concerning reflection from plane glass mirrors. He is endeavoring to get a mirror that will exercise a free will as to *what* it shall reflect.

In respect to the request made at the head of our advertising columns, we would like to call the attention of the freshmen to the new advertisement of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup.

Mr. Stuart Rogers on the 5th inst. gave the closing entertainment of the lecture course to a well satisfied audience. The course as a whole has been a success, as well from a financial as literary standpoint.

The practice of tearing and stealing the papers from the reading room has become altogether too frequent. The students should bear in mind that, although the selection of papers does not suit them, it may others.

Prof. Kellogg, owing to his intended tour abroad, will be unable to drill the speakers at commencement. Upon his recommendation, however, the faculty have obtained the services of Prof. John P. Silvernail of Brooklyn, as assistant of Prof. Kellogg.

The water was let into the flume at the pulp mill last week preparatory to starting their new machinery in operation. The masonry was found to be defective in some parts, and though this cannot be remedied until summer, yet it is not of such importance as to hinder their working on full time.

The freshman class, following the example of their immediate wicked predecessors, took a ride to Vergennes to participate in a class supper at the Franklin House. But, alas, their executive ability and knowledge of horsemanship was not as good as that of their superiors and they were obliged to wait for the morning train.

There was a *smoky* stove stood in a *little* room;
It *was*, not *is*, remember, for 't happened, very soon,
To be disintegrated.

Now was it the smokiness or was it the littleness,
For it couldn't have been both that caused this awful mess
A plurality of causes?

It must have been the latter, for another little stove
That didn't smoke a bit, made up its mind to move—
A nice old soapstone stove.

Prof. Foster has decided to give the test examination in History of Philosophy at the end of this term, as the philosophical course ends here, and to have an oral examination at the end of the year. This plan is very satisfactory to the class, who feel that they can do themselves more justice now, while the subject is fresh upon their minds, than in the summer.

The concert announced to be given, by the Schumann club, in the Beckwith block, is to be given instead in the school house hall on the second Wednesday in April. The purpose is to give a programme partially classic and partially "popular," in hopes that a large number will attend. It is to be given as a benefit for the Ladies' Library and deserves, on that account, to be well patronized.

Honor to whom honor is due:

The walks are kept shovelled out now. After a recent storm they were shovelled out Monday morning before chapel—something without precedent, as far as known.

The recitation rooms are much more comfortable now.

Rhetorical exercises are held in the chapel and the senior class recite in the Senior room.

Owing to the Dr. Merrill legacy, the college has come into possession of $1,500, the interest of which is to be given, as prizes, to four out of no less than eight and no more than twelve competitors, from the Sophomore class, for excellence in declamation. The trial is to be made in public and a clause in the will requires that the faculty shall see that the competitors shall incur as little expense as possible, at its maximum not to exceed 10 per cent. of the premiums.

The annual convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Wednesday and Thursday, February 21st and 22d. The representation from the different Alphas was complete except one delegate who was delayed *en transit*. There were also numbers of members not delegates and numbers of the New York Alumni association present.

The reports from the different Alphas were very satisfactory. Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, of New York, was re-elected president of the Fraternity.

The banquet which followed at the Fifth Avenue, Thursday evening, was an elaborate and enjoyable affair. The *menu* was in keeping with the well known reputation of the house.

The post prandial exercises, consisted of toasts, songs, reminiscences, etc. The president of the Fraternity presided, and the occasion was highly gratifying to those present, there being over forty plates. The general impression is that it was the best convention ever held.

College Notes.

YALE.

Yale's Y. M. C. A. has two hundred members.

'85 contemplates challenging Columbia '85 to a race on the Harlem.—*Courant.*

The freshmen and sophomores have had a collision. The freshmen carried large canes and in passing through a double line of sophomores were greeted with a storm of cheers. As the freshmen passed into the chapel they made so much noise with their canes that President Porter characterized their action as ungentlemanly. After recitation the freshmen and sophomores began a contest, but a member of the faculty dispersed the belligerents.

The seniors with members of the law and the Sheffield scientific schools, numbering in all 231, have visited the Willimantic thread mills. The invitation was extended because of charges recently made in a speech by Prof. Sumner, who was reported to have stated that the women at the mills were paid only 50 cents a day, and that the company declared 90 per cent. dividends annually. It was shown that the average wages of the women and girls were $6.20 a week, and that the company never declared any such dividend as stated by the professor.

HARVARD.

The passing mark is 40.

There is no foundation for the report the faculty will abolish secret societies.—*Advocate.*

A. Tonks, '83, the one student who elected Chinese under the late Prof. Ko Kun Hoa, has been appointed attache to the American legation in Japan.

President Eliot is apparently not in a mood to receive Gov. Butler with grace next commencement from his speech to the Harvard club at New York.

The recent statement of President Eliot, that beneficiary aid to students preparing for the ministry has a deleterious influence upon the clerical profession, is creating considerable discussion.

The base-ballists, not being allowed to play with professionals this year, are working up material for two university nines. The second nine, like the consolidated nine at Yale, will train men for the university team, play practice games with it and keep the university substitutes in good trim.

COLUMBIA.

The senior class have passed a resolution that "The co-education of the sexes is undesirable from an educational, as well as from a moral standpoint, and that its introduction would be a fatal blow to the future welfare and prosperity of the institution."

The Trustees have been asked to grant educational facilities to wom n.—There are three Columbia men on the Staff of *Life.*—The Boat club will give open athletic sports at Madison Square Garden this month.—The Princeton and Bowdoin chess clubs have accepted the challenge of the Columbia club and the contests have commenced.—*Spectator.*

DARTMOUTH.

The Juniors had their annual class supper at the American hotel, Burlington, the 21st ult.

The recent troubles have been settled by part of the class owning up and being placed on probation. The others, among them some of the best men in the class, according to the *Dartmouth*, remain out.

The college is soon to receive the first installment of $50,000 from the estate of the late Hon. Joel Parker, for the foundation of a law school. —Corcoran is proving to be the right man in the right place. He is the best trainer we have had since Ward was here, and we doubt not that the good results of his training will bc manifest in the playing of the nine the coming season.—"Liberty and Self-Government" has taken the place of History of Philosophy as one of the Senior electives.—*Dartmouth.*

AMHERST.

Bids for building the new gymnasium are now

being received.—The nine went into training the 9th ult.—The glee club make a western tour during vacation.—*Student.*

The Seniors are to have one day in the week for a walking day during the rest of the term, in place of the regular gymnasium exercise.—The $75,000 bequest to the college from the Henry Morgan estate will be used in aiding students preparing for the ministry.

WILLIAMS.

Rev. R. R. Booth of New York city, an alumnus, has presented the college with a set of "Bowers' History of the Popes," edition of 1749.

The literary societies show a lack of interest.—The Junior dramatic club are to give a performance at the end of the term.—The *Gul.* board have sold nearly all their edition.

The Senior class presented Dr. Hopkins with a beautiful lamp as a birth-day gift and testimonial of their esteem.—The glee club is considering the feasibility of a trip through the eastern cities during the spring vacation.—Eighty-six begat Boas; Boas begat a conception; the conception begat a new-way-of-finding-the-square-root; but this son of a conception died of old age, and thus perished the fame of the house of Boas, the child of Eighty-six.—*Athenæum.*

ELSEWHERE.

The museum at Vassar is being enlarged.

The University of Nebraska is troubled with "real, genuine pilfering."

The professorship of Political Economy in Oberlin has been endowed with $30,000.

The Seniors at Vassar have petitioned for the discontinuance of the practice of bestowing honors at graduation.

The Freshmen at Syracuse University, for commencement, paste gross valentines on the sidewalks and college buildings.

Col. Robert G. Ingersol will deliver the annual address before the literary societies of Kansas University next commencement.

The Delaware College *Review* quotes Dr. Kissling of Bremen as saying that cigarettes are the least injurious of all tobacco smoking.

Presidents Porter of Yale; McCosh, of Princeton and Seelye, of Amherst are expected to address the Concord School of Philosophy next summer.

A. S. Packard, of Bowdoin college, who is now eighty-four years of age, is said to be the oldest active college professor in the United States.

There promises to be an unpleasant fight over the will of the late George F. Wilson of Providence, which gives large sums in trust for Brown University and Dartmouth college.

The Trinity *Tablet* says "there seems reason to expect that an appointment to the presidency of the college will soon be made."—City gas been introduced into the college halls, greatly to the satisfaction of the students.

Ten colleges and Phillips Andover academy had representatives at the conference of college Christian associations at New Haven recently, there being 29 delegates present. Encouraging reports were received from nearly all the schools, Tufts reporting for Amherst and Pierson for Williams. Of the 250 students at Williams 147 are Christians and 150 are Christians out of the 270 students at Brown.

Exchanges.

Many of the January and February issues of our exchanges arrived late with various apologies for their tardiness. So we concluded that we were not the only sufferers from the printer's delay.

We are in receipt of the College *Journal*, published at the College of the City of New York. From a somewhat hasty examination of the number before us it appears to be an ably conducted paper and well worthy a place in the ranks of college journalism. Typographically it presents a handsome appearance.

Our old friend the *Concordiensis* has again made its appearance, and we are glad to welcome it again to our table.

We find on our table a bright monthly from "way down south"—the *Wake Forest Student*, Vol. 2, No. 7. We have not time to review it this month.

The young lady who conducts the exchange column of the *University Press* appears to be greatly concerned about the future of the UNDERGRAD. Cheer up, dear, we expect to issue several more numbers this year, and presume the next board will continue to do the same. Moreover, if we mistake not, the *Press*, as well as ourselves, is occasionally obliged to apologize for delays caused by the printers.

We ackowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: Athenæum, Adelphian, Badger, Bates Student, Col. Mercury, Col. Record, Col. Rambler, Col. Journal, Concordiensis, Argus, Olio, Dartmouth, Col. Review, Electritian, Hesperian, Student, Haverfordian, Hamilton Lit., Lehigh Burr, Lutherville Seminarian, Mich. Argonaut, Oberlin Review, Modern Steno. Journal, Madisoniensis, Musical Record, Microcosm, Northwestern, Philomathean, Penn. Western, Phillipian, Pub. School Journal, Reveille, Rutgers Targum.

(*To be continued.*)

Reviews and Notices.

THE MARCH ATLANTIC contains many interesting articles. Among them, "By Horse Cars Into Mexico," by that interesting delineator of scenery and travel "H. H.," contains a link which conneets it with "The Village of Oberammergau," by the same author, in the *Century;* "Antagonism," by Agnes Paton, is the only approach to anything in the "story" line, but it is so intensely psychological in character that it needs the brain of a philosopher, or what amounts to the same thing (?), of a Senior to appreciate it; "Port Royal," by J. H. Allen, is of interest to all lovers of Pascal and Descartes; "The City of Earthquakes" is a sort of a popular scientific article, and proved very entertaining. For the first time in our acquaintance, the Atlantic is without a continued story, which is a pleasing novelty in the magazines of the day.

THE CENTURY for March sustains the reputation of the magazine. "The Led-Horse Claim" comes to a happy conclusion; "A Woman's Reason" has as yet developed no tangible points as to the plot of the story, while "Through One Administration" is still dragging along, to all appearances as far from completion as ever; "Y. D." contributes a fine article on Gambetta, and G. W. Cable another of his Creole papers; "The Architectural League of New York" is noticable for its profuse illustrations, which are very fine; Mrs. Dorr contributes a short poem, "O Wind that Blows out of the West." A curious story is "Yatie," by F. D. Millett, and interesting. Another champion for the higher education of women comes to the front in the person of Lucia G. Runkle, with a very able article, by the way. The "Reviews" and "World's Work" contain many instructive and interesting notes, though the "Bric-a-Brac" does not seem to be as good as it is generally.

THE WHEELMAN for April contains: "A Marine Bicycle Trip," by C. A. Hazlett, chief Consul L. A. W.; "234 Rides on No. 234," by Karl Kron; a charming little poem entitled "Jealousy," by Charles R. Dodge; "A Midwinter's Night's Dream," by Dr. Geo. E. Blackham, and other interesting reading.—The Wheelman Co., 608 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THE ELECTRITIAN for March is full of interesting reading. Among its articles of special interest are: "A Brief History of Electricity and Electric Lighting;" Prof. Tyndall on "Light and the Eye;" "Storage Batteries," and a continuation of the sketches of Electrical History.

THE POSSIBILITIES of Electricity are apparently boundless, and almost every day brings forth some new invention for its application to useful purposes. One of the latest of these is the Portable Electric Lighter, which is now manufactured in this city, and which is exhibited at No. 22 Water street. This is in effect a small chemical battery, occupying a space of five square inches and weighing but five pounds with all its fittings. By pressing upon a knob the current is produced, a strip of platinum is heated to incandescence and light instantaneous. This can be carried from room to room and placed upon the desk or table. At a slight additional expense it can be so arranged as to ring an alarm or signal bell, or to light gas in any part of the house. The contrivance is novel, simple, convenient and cheap.—*Boston Courier.*

The Portable Electric Light Co., Boston. Catalogues free.

WORLD-SMASHING, Meteoric Astronomy, and Lunar Volcanoes, are the "thrilling" subjects discussed by W. M. Williams in No. 12 of the Elzevir Library—*price two cents!* These three essays are from a handsome large volume by the same author and publisher, issued under the title of "Science in Short Chapters," in which are treated something more than two-score topics of popular interest, many of them being practical rather than simply curious. The importer's price of $3.50 is reduced by the American publisher to 50 cents for handsome cloth binding, or 65 cents for half Russia, red edges, though the American edition is fairly equal to the importer's. For sale by all booksellers, and by club-agents. John B. Alden, publisher, 18 Vesey Street, New York.

Plunder.

Prof.: "Mr. L., what would you do if you were in a perfectly dry atmosphere?"

L.: "*Dry up*, Professor."

A Sophomore was fluently reciting an ode to tobacco. Another Soph feelingly remarked: Owed to tobacco—45 cents.

Extract from a letter by a nine-year old young lady to her brother in college—"Dicky-bird laid an egg yesterday. I guess we'll call him Jenny now."

A young lady of this city was asked by her mother why she sat in a certain Senior's lap so much? "Why," she responded artlessly, "'cause he likes it."—*Argus.*

A charming young lady says she knows the grip of a certain Fraternity because the gentlemen belonging to it always give her a gentle pressure of the hand.—*Argus.*

And now the Junior sayeth unto himself: "Yea verily the Prof. hath marked my recitations in sympathetic inks and he hath applied heat only unto the 0 and hath forgotten to warm the 1."

"I put a secret kiss under the stamp for my darling," wrote a University *Press* editor to his girl. She removed the stamp by steam, but found no kiss, only some remains of genuine Durham tobacco.

An '82 graduate who is preaching among the Indians, writes from the territory thus: I thought it was the voice of the Lord that called me here; I fear I was mistaken. It must have been some other noise I heard.

A lady, about to make ceremonious calls, sends her footman for her cards. Later. "Pat, how many cards have you left?" Pat—"The ace of hearts and the ten of spades, mum." (Lady faints.)

A Sophomore, *mirabile dictu*, went to church last Sunday. He was dreaming of release from mathematics, when he suddenly started on hearing the minister say "There is but one condition." "Thank Goodness!" exclaimed the student, "I thought there were five."

Miss Rosebud's partner; "Were you at Mrs. Jones' ball two seasons ago?" he said to Miss Rosebud, at the Patriarch's ball. "Oh, no," she answered, "I am a debutante this winter." "Are you?" he exclaimed; "why, somebody told me your folks were Episcopalians!"—*N. Y. Mail.*

"When does school commence again?" The freshman turns up his nose and says he does not know. The Sophomore laughs uproariously and does not answer at all. The Junior smiles politely and explains that we generally say college here; but the Senior answers promptly, "next Thursday."—*Yale Record.*

During the Christmas holidays Mr. D. took his *dulcina* to the Christmas-tree. On being called out to lead the devotional exercises, Mr. L. quietly took his seat by the girl. When D. observed this, his wrathful propensities got the better of him, and he remarked on returning, "They may do their own praying hereafter."—*Col. Messenger.*

A learned professor, addressing one of his class, asked if he knew what animal magnetism was. "I—er—er did know, but I have forgotten," was the answer. Calmly came the scathing rejoinder, showing that even learned professors sometimes have a sense of humor: "Gentlemen, this is very unfortunate. Mr. Jones, the only man who ever knew, has forgotten what animal magnetism is!"

One of the Seniors sends us the following: F. went over intending to spend a long evening with Alice some time since. As he Saturn her Mars porch, in close conjunction, F. had just touched his lips to her fair cheek, when the old lady, who had had Orion on us, came out, her brow blacker than I've Zenith under a cloud. "Jupiter?" she said. "No, I hadn't Earth ought to," said F. "You're a Lyra Beta quarter," she said; "and I don't want you coming round to Borealis any more." "If Uranus off—"F. dodged and went home, thinking "a man can planet but he can't always comet."

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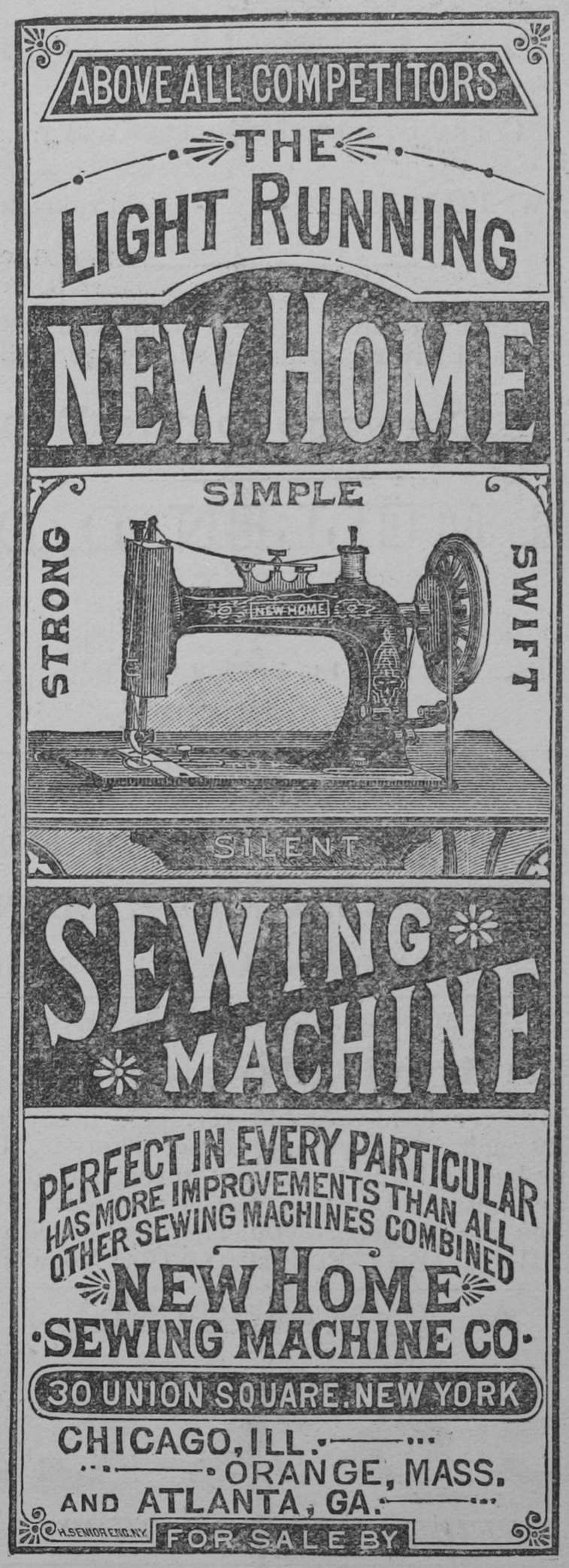

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